

C. J. Foster

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Popular Anecdotes and Legends, by Leitch
Ritchie.

THE DEVIL'S LADDER.

The lord of an ancient castle, it seems, of which there are now only some scanty ruins left, was of a churchly disposition; and one night in particular—it was a dark and stormy night—turned away from his door, "a little old man," who implored shelter. The next day this lord's young and lovely daughter was missing; and in the afternoon, the wretched father saw her clearly from his castle window standing on the inaccessible heights of the Hedgerow. He knew now, of course, with whom he had to deal the evening before—one of the gnomes of the mountain; and set to work to strew his bread and his aims to curse and to pray, and to make vows and ladders. All was in vain.

Four years after, when a young knight, returned from the wars of Hungary, was wandering among the mountain, dreaming of the fate of Garlinda, who was by this time the heroine of the popular songs, he saw an old man in a situation of singular danger. The wretch was far above the young knight's head, lying on the very brink of a rock, and fast asleep. Every now and then a twist of his limbs brot him nearer to the edge; he was evidently in the midst of a dream; and in another moment, he would undoubtedly roll into the gulf, where he must be a dead man long before reaching the bottom. To shout would only hasten his fate; and the generous knight, with extraordinary hazard to his neck, climbed up the rock to his rescue.

He had just grasped the unfortunate being by the collar, when the latter awakened, and perhaps terrified by the touch, sprang over the cliff! He struck, however, on a projecting point of the rock, and clung on with a death-grip. The knight, horror-struck, risked every thing to repair the mischief he had done. He followed, but more cautiously; and would have succeeded in saving this man, had not the strength of the latter given way at the moment. He sunk helplessly to another ledge of the rocks; and there was also pursued by the enterprising philanthropist.

Our adventurer, however, was now suddenly alarmed by the growing darkness of the gulf, and by a strange conviction he felt, that the old man was not alarmed at all; and all at once began to mutter a paternoster, and re-assend the rocks. His foot slipped, however, at the moment, and he fell upon the object of his fear and compassion, who received him with shrieks of wild laughter, and both parties tumbled head over heels to the very bottom of the cliff.

"What is all this noise about?" demanded another little old man, coming out of a hole in the rock in the dress of a miner, and with a lamp in his hand. The knight's companion was for some time unable to answer for laughing; but at last—"Brother," said he, "this young fellow would needs save my life, and ventured his own to help me out of the rocks! What shall we do in return? Shall we give him Garlinda to wife?"

"Garlinda is in the safe keeping of our eldest brother at the top of the mountain. We have no more control over her than we have over the moon."

"I know that; but our eldest brother is a good-natured fellow at the bottom, although he hates churls. Do you, who understand trade, make a ladder for this young man to ascend the mountain, and leave the rest to me."

Telling the knight then to take care to be at a certain place at the bottom of the mountain by day-break, he showed him a subterranean passage by which he easily found his way out of the gulf. As the adventures retreated, he already heard the noise of falling trees, the grating of the saw, the thump of the hammer, and he pleased himself with the idea that the little old man's ladder was something more than a joke.

The next morning he was punctual to his appointment, and sure enough a ladder appeared reaching to the very top of the mountain! The knight was a little giddy at first when he began to mount; but taking care not to look down, and to keep saying his paternoster incessantly, he at length gained the summit. Here a sight awaited him beautiful enough to repay a thousand such dangers: it was Garlinda, lying asleep upon the velvet turf. Lilies and roses!—was there ever such a girl!—The knight's lips watered as he looked at her.

"Hush! hush!" whispered a little old man, stealing out on tiptoe from behind a rock. "I am one of the carpenters, your honor, that made the ladder, and I am sorry to tell you that Garlinda's master is inexorable. He is here, however, lying as fast asleep as she is,

and a single blow of your sword will deliver your mistress, and save your life."

"I would not slay a sleeping man," replied the knight; "to deliver a dozen mistresses, or save my own life, were it as manifold as a cat's."

"Oh! do not slay him," exclaimed Garlinda, awaking at the moment; "he has stolen me from my father, it is true; but indeed, he has been a father to me himself!"

"What is to do here?" said the eldest brother, in a gruff but broken voice, as he came from behind the rock, wiping his eyes. "Let us have no more words, for I know all. Hers is your dowry, Garlinda, (giving her a basket of precious stones,) tell your father that I forgive him. Good bye, sir knight; you that would break your neck to save an old man's, who would not slay a sleeping man either for love or fear! good bye! I shall see you again at certain family epochs, as often as they occur, and never come empty handed. Now show them the subterranean route, and let the ladder hang as a warning to the country, till it falls in pieces by the action of the elements."

THE BALD EAGLE.

Mr. Audubon's Description. "To give you kind reader, some idea of the nature of this bird, permit me to place you on the Mississippi, on which you may float gently along, while approaching winter brings millions of water fowl on whistling wings, from the countries of the north, to seek a milder climate in which to sojourn for a season. The Eagle is seen perched in erect attitude, on the highest summit of the tallest tree by the margin of the broad stream, His glistening but stern eye looks over the vast expanse. He listens attentively to every sound that comes to his quick ear from afar, glancing now and then on the earth beneath, lest even the light tread of the swan should pass unheard.

His mate is perched on the opposite side, and should all be tranquil and silent, warns him by a cry to continue patient. At this well known call, the male partly opens his broad wings, inclines his body a little downwards, and answers,

to her voice in tones not unlike the laugh of a maniac.

The next moment, he resumes his erect attitude, and again all around is silent.—Ducks of many species, the Teal, Widgion, the Mallard, and others are seen passing with great rapidity, and following the course of the current; but the Eagle heeds them not; they are at that time beneath his attention. The next moment, however, the wild trumpet-like sound of a yet distant but approaching swan is heard.

A shriek from the female Eagle comes across the stream—for, kind reader, she is fully as alert as her mate. The latter suddenly shakes off her voice in tones not unlike the laugh of a maniac.

The wedding rings, and the Ring Finger.

The wedding ring is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand, because it was anciently believed that a small artery ran from this finger to the heart. Wheately, on the authority of old missals, calls it a vein. "It is," he says, "because from thence there proceeds a particular vein to the heart." This indeed, he adds,

is now contradicted by experience; but several eminent authors, as well gentiles as christians, as well physicians as divines, were formerly of this opinion, and therefore they that

this finger the proper to bear this pledge of love, that from thence it might be conveyed as it were to the heart." Levinus Lemnius, speaking of the ring finger, says, "that a small branch of the artery and not of the nerves, as Gellius, thought, is stretched forth from the heart unto this finger, the motion whereof you may perceive evidently in all that effects the heart in women by the touch of your forefinger. I used to raise such as are fallen in a swoon by pinching the joint, and by rubbing the ring of gold with a little saffron; for, by this, a restoring force that is in it passeth to the heart, and refresheth the fountain of life, into which this finger is joined. Wherefore antiquity thought fit to compass it about with gold."

The two impediments.—A rich buxom widow, of a certain village in the State of Pennsylvania, became enamored of a handsome yankee pedlar, with whom she was in the constant habit of trading, whenever he chanced to go that road. Finding that all her modest hints to elicit a formal declaration had only been thrown away, she at last condescended to introduce the theme herself, and had the pleasure to hear him confess that he had long thought of the subject as one dearest to his heart; and there were only two impediments in the way of their mutual happiness which she alone could remove. The delighted widow begged him to mention them and pledged herself for their removal. "Alas madam!" replied he "when I name the first, I fear you will abandon me to despair." "Fear not, sir but name it." "Know, then, love of your sex! that I can never be happy with a wife, be her affections, virtues, and accomplishments what they may, until I can make her mistress of a comfortable habitation, and am myself master of a retail store the income of which will support her genteelly." The widow smiled sweetly—bade him name the necessary sum, and to call for it on a certain hour on a certain day, when she should expect to learn the nature of the only remaining obstacle to their union. The pedlar was punctual—received the money—and informed her that the other was nothing but another wife!

Good market for Old Maids. Cellibacy must be in a bad way, and husbands as thick as blackberries in North Carolina, for so numerous are the male candidates that a lady may marry a man one day and another the next.

It happened a short time since that a lady went through the ceremony with one individual while she loved another. She then said she merely took it to delude her friends—one of sport, probably—and in a few hours refused to have any further communication with the bridegroom.

Soon after she sued for a divorce, which the Legislature granted.

Michael's Reasons.

The late Rev. Dr. Waugh was once conversing with a brother minister on the evils arising from religious slander, and the passage was referred to of Michael the archangel disputing with the devil about the body of Moses, and who brought not a railing accusation.

The doctor asked, "and dinna ye ken why he did not rail?" "No," was the reply.

"Why?" rejoined the doctor, "he had two good

reasons for declining it—in the first place,

it is they are so generally wasted. We have known

many an indolent [lazy] lout of a mechanic who

would tumble into bed by eight o'clock, while

his pains taking wife worked till 11 or 12;

and many a farmer's wife will work till midnight,

while her husband dozes in the chimney corner.

This dozing is a bad habit. Don't allow

yourself to succor in the corner—it is ill bred and indolent.

A man who will sleep like an animal

while his wife is hard at work don't deserve to

have a wife. Take a book and read to her

these long evenings. It will be a mutual benefit.

It will dissipate much of the gloom and

inquietude too often engendered by hard labor;

it will make you more happy, more useful and more respected. Our farmers are too apt to misspend these long evenings in idle grubblings at hard times, high taxes modern degeneracy.

Finding fault wont mend the times. They must rend, improve themselves and educate their children, that the next generation may be wiser than their fathers. Our farmers are but half

acquainted with the rich resources of their soil. Were they familiar with the most improved sys-

tem of husbandry, and they might readily be-

come so by devoting these long winter evenings to the reading of books which treat on this sub-

ject, they would have less cause to complain of the times. Some of the greatest and best men

of our country were sound practical farmers.

But they were not ignorant farmers. They

were men whom great emergencies called from

the seclusion of private life to take part in great

national affairs, and when the country no longer

required the exercise of their talents, they

returned again to the beautiful and honorable

labor of the farm. When our farmers are bet-

ter informed, and not till then may they hope

to take that rank, and exert that influence in so-

cieties, to which the respectability and importance

of their occupation so justly entitle them. We

again say let our apprentices, our mechanics, our

farmers, read—spend their winter evenings in

acquiring knowledge, as the best preservative

from folly, vice and dissipation of every kind.

[Port. Courier.]

Boiled Cat. A few years ago a farmer

who was noted for his wagery, stopped at a

moment that beauty to which was offered

as a tribute, it is said the fair Duchess often

boasted of the compliment as far be-

fore all the empty homage she had received

from the glittering coxcombry of the city.

A lady once sneeringly asked Col. Allen in

a large assembly, at what time fashionable ladies in America preferred taking the air. He

perceived her drift and bluntly answered,

"whenever it was necessary to feed the geese

and turkeys." "What?" enquired the lady,

"do the fine women in your country descend to

such menial employments!"

Allen was always aroused at any attempt to

depreciate the fair ones of his own country.

With a good deal of warmth he replied, "that

the American ladies had the art of turning ev-

er amusements to account. Now many of these

ladies could take up the subject of your Grace's

family history, and tell you of the feats of valor

and bursitis of eloquence to which your Lady-

ship is probably indebted for your distinguish-

name, most of which, it is likely would be

as new to you as the art of raising poultry.

The sarcasm produced a deaf blush in the

face of the fair scoffier, but it procured for the

captive and his countrymen an indemnity against

court ridicule for the future.

Pliny thus speaks of the wealth of some of the Roman Ladies:—[Athenean.]

"I myself have seen, Lollia Paulina, (late wife, and after widow, to Caius Caligula, the Emperor,) when she was dressed, not state, nor for any purpose of solemnity; but only when she was going to a wedding supper, and that not prepared by great persons; I have seen her, I say, so beset and bedecked, emeralds and pearls, disposed in rows, ranks, and with courses, one by another, round about the attire of her head, her caw, her borders, her peruke of hair, honigrace and chaplet; at her ears pendant; about her neck in a carcanet; upon her wrist in bracelets; and on her fingers in rings, that she glittered and shone like the sun as she went. The value of these ornaments, she esteemed and rated at four hundred thousand. *Sesertit,* (*forty millions sterling,*) and offered openly to prove it by her books of account and reckoning. Yet were these jewels, not the gifts of her prodigal husband; but the goods and ornaments from her own house, fallen to her by way of inheritance from her grandfather, which treasure he had gotten together by the robbing and spoiling of whole provinces."

The editor of the Lowell Journal killed a man the other day, and being called upon to resuscitate him, raised the dead with the following charm:—[Mr. Edmund Gove, whose death we announced a few weeks since, considers himself alive, whatever opinions there may be to the contrary.]

A love of parade, or of extravagant effect, is often mistaken for originality of mind, although the exhibition of such, is the best evidence that a man can give of his being really destitute of it; just as laboriously to eulogise virtue is presumptive proof that you speak disinterestedly in its praise.

[The Pearl.]

The books a man reads are no more to be

taken as a criterion of his bent of mind, than

that what individuals he shanks hands with, is to be

regarded as a test of his character—without

also knowing in what relations of self-interest

he may be placed with either.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 4, 1834.

We commence in this day's paper the publication of Mr. Shepley's speech on the removal of the deposits. The remainder will be given in our next. No one paper can pretend to give the whole of the debates on this subject at length. We have selected this speech because it is from our own Senator, and does honor both to him and to the State which he represents. We offer it not as a specimen of eloquence intended to captivate or amuse, but of sound sense and irresistible argument defending the constitutionality and propriety of the course pursued by the President and Secretary. Our opponents say that he has proved many things that nobody doubted. Very true. But if they did not doubt them denied them. And if any one should suppose that Mr. Shepley has employed too much of his speech in points that were hardly disputable, they will find ample justification in the conduct of those who in their desperation have denied truths that have heretofore been considered as self evident. The effect produced by this speech may be judged of by the efforts made use of by the opposition to prejudice public opinion against it. They attempt to ridicule the speaker & to deprecate the speech. If they seriously think it to be as feeble as they represent it, let them publish it, so that their readers may see what a failure it is. The truth is they feel it deeply and sensibly, and therefore they abuse it. But our readers may judge for themselves and Mr. Shepley or his friends have nothing to fear from their decision.

Our Legislature have passed resolves expressive of their approbation of the course pursued by the President and Secretary relative to the removal of the deposits, and of their opinion that the U. S. Bank ought not to be rechartered, amid the shrieks and lamentations of the opposition. We have before expressed our approbation of this measure and we need not reiterate it. The resistance of the anti-administration party was to have been expected, nor is it to be complained of. Supposing them serious in their approbation of the course pursued by the Bank it was their duty, and if they were influenced solely by party obligations it was a part of their vocation. Their resistance is made their man uttered, and their speeches have been printed, and we suppose they feel the easier for it.

Among the business that has recently engaged the attention of the Legislature we notice an attempt has been made to modify or nearly repeal the act abolishing special pleading. From the course of the debate on the subject, one might be led to suppose that the legal profession generally were opposed to that Act. That modification of the Law was made with the sanction and approbation of some of the oldest and best lawyers in this State, and though there may be some difference of opinion among the profession as to the good resulting from it, yet we believe there is no strong feeling of opposition to it, nor have we learned that any evils have resulted from it.

The opposition have much to say about the application of several public officers for an increase of salary. These applications may be right or they may be wrong. We have always considered the proper enquiry to be this. Is the salary a fair compensation for the labor and responsibility required to perform the duties of the office? If so it should not be increased. If it is not make it so. If it is more than a fair compensation reduce it. We are opposed to allowing any public officer more than his services are worth. As to the applications now before the Legislature we know nothing of their merits and cannot therefore undertake to say whether they are reasonable or not. If the salaries were adopted to the services required when they were established, it is natural to suppose that the increase of population and business may in some instances have rendered them inadequate. This is an argument in favor of making them dependent on fees rather than fixing a salary which may be too much at one time and too little at another. In a State growing so rapidly as ours, salaries should be revised as often as once in five or ten years, necessarily for the purpose of increasing them but to see whether they are adapted to the services required. We have not the happy faculty of some in disposing of such questions simply by inquiring whether the incumbent is a political friend or opponent, and if he is the former increasing and if the latter reducing the salary. But we are an office holder so our opinions are of no weight on this subject.

A term of the Court of Common Pleas was held in this town last week. The business

was so disposed of that the Court adjourned on Friday. We believe that the jury disagreed in but one case. The criminal business was small. Some roads was complained of. One trader was indicted for selling ardent spirit without license. And a Mr. Parlin was tried and found guilty of taking logs from the Androscoggin river. Notwithstanding the shortness of the term we understand there was more than the usual number of cases on the docket. Let the people look to it. Over a hundred actions were entered this term which is an increase of the usual number. We suppose the friends of the Bank will see in this another effect of the removal of the deposits and an argument in favor of a recharter.

The disease called Burnt Tongue prevails to a considerable extent among the horses and cattle in this vicinity. We have not heard of its proving fatal in any instances yet, but the subjects are much weakened and reduced.

Much interest was excited among the citizens of this County, who are engaged in the lumber trade, by the trial of an indictment for taking logs, an abstract of which we have been furnished with by a correspondent. Many of our citizens are perhaps not aware of the strictness of the law in this respect. It is to be feared that too great laxity has heretofore prevailed in this business, and the owners being determined to prosecute all trespasses, we publish this trial for the information and warning of all who may feel an interest in the subject.

STATE versus PARLIN.

This was a prosecution originally commenced by complaint before a Justice of the Peace and came up by appeal. The respondent was charged with taking from the Androscoggin River and converting to his own use, a pine log suitable for boards, clapboards, &c., not his own. The complaint was predicated upon the Statute of 1831—entitled “An Act to regulate timber, logs, shingles, shingles, & other timber,” providing that “no person or persons, shall take, carry away, or otherwise convert to his or their use, without the consent of the owners, any log or logs suitable to be sawed or cut into boards, clapboards, shingles, joists, or other timber, or any mast or spar, the property of another, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown, lying or being in any river, pond, bay, stream, or inlet, within this State, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every such log, mast, spar, or other timber, fine of twenty dollars,” to be recovered with costs of prosecution, on complaint as for a criminal offence, before any Justice of the Peace in the County where such offense shall be committed.

Also imposing the same penalty for cutting out, altering or destroying any mark or marks made on any log, &c., without consent of owner. And further providing,

“That the finding of any log, &c., in the possession of any person, with the mark cut out or altered, or the log cut up or split into bolts for shingles or clapboards, shall be sufficient evidence to subject such person to punishment before mentioned, unless such person can give reasonable satisfaction to the Court, to show that he rightfully obtained possession of the same.”

The evidence on the part of the Government was, that the Respondent's farm on which he resides, lies contiguous to the waters of the Androscoggin River.

On this farm a number of pine Mill logs were found under suspicious circumstances, which were readily recognized by the witnesses as river logs. They were scattered along at some distance from each other, necessary being about their original stand. A number of house-holds above high water mark, where they could by no possibility have been floated by the water and were concealed

one by one by the bushes and undergrowth in which they laid. Some of them were entire, with the exception of pieces split from the side apparently for the purpose of trying the rift, but probably to destroy the mark; some more or less cut up and partly carried away, while the valuable part of others was entirely gone. In all cases where the log had been cut up and carried away, the sap or outer part was entirely preserved in the snow. There is a well beaten road running from the Respondent's house the whole distance these logs were scattered, which had been used for no other purpose than carrying away the lumber into which the logs were manufactured. On one side of the house a quantity of clapboard bolts were found packed under some old logs and carefully covered with snow—and on the other side a large quantity of shingles were found deeply imbedded in snow and some bolts of either kind thrown on top, probably with a view to exclude suspicion in consequence of their having been disturbed.

The Respondent denied possession being in him; disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, and introduced a witness to prove that he had sold some old pine trees from another part of his farm, a part of which had been recently manufactured into shingles at his house, but did not undertake to give any account of the logs in question. The Judge instructed the Jury that although they might not be convinced of the guilt of the Respondent in the actual taking and conversion, yet if the circumstances of the case were such, as to convince beyond a reasonable doubt that he had a manifest and connivance with his neighbors by aiding and abetting in any way, their verdict must pronounce him guilty. And accordingly the Jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty.

We shall take occasion hereafter to speak of the propriety, necessity and application of the law upon which this prosecution was founded.

23D CONGRESS—1ST. SESSION.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

SPEECH OF MR. SHEPLEY,

OF MAINE,
IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

MR. PRESIDENT: Sir, I desire to call to the recollection of the Senate, the subject matter under consideration. I understand it to be the removal of the deposits of the moneys of the United States, from the Bank of the United States and its branches to other places; and the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for their removal; together with the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky upon that subject.

I had anticipated in this body a calm, deliberate, and respectful consideration, both of the fact of removal, and of the reasons offered by the Secretary for the removal.

It being an act authorized by a law of Congress to be done—and it having been done as authorized by the law, I had supposed the reasons assigned for doing it, might have received a fair consideration. But, sir, what have we heard? A fearful array of alarm and danger, as if the removal of a few millions of unexpended money in your Treasury, would destroy a commercial and banking capital of hundreds of millions, annihilate the credit, and involve all the wealth and industry of the country in one common ruin.

But, sir, the Senator who last spoke on this question, complained of the President for giving his reasons to the people, on the ground that such a procedure opened a new channel of communication, unknown to, and unrecognized by the constitution. Why, sir, I did not know that our constitution had closed all communication between the President and the people who elect him. I thought it was but a following out the principles of our constitution to instruct and enlighten the people as to what was done under it.

I wish the people, sir, to be instructed in relation to every thing we do.

I trust every one will see that no extraordinary or dangerous power is assumed, by the President giving his reasons to the community.

It is true that the President, in that paper, urged upon the Secretary the propriety of the removal. But are we to be told that because one man urges another to the performance of a duty, that the other loses all freedom of action?

But, as if this were not enough, we are informed with resolutions, alleging assumption of arbitrary power; with proclamations that our institutions were prostrated, “the constitution gone,” and a revolution consummated. And in addition to all this, we are to be intimidated with names and epithets, and terms of reproach, for the sacrifice of individual character, and honor, and fame. We are taunted with violations of the constitution, and of law, and of official trust; and with epithets, charging dishonesty, falsehood, concealment, and the assumption of ungranted and arbitrary power, as if tyranny and monarchy were the designed object of him whom the people have so recently elected to be the preserver and guardian of their liberties.

Sir, I mourn that this discussion could not

take place without an attack upon individual

and honorable character. I mourn, that the

Government Directors of the Bank should have

been called “spies” and “informers.”

Sir, does the Senate remember that where there is

an informer, it implies a crime to be informed

against? Where is there an informer unless

there is crime, and crime known to them, and

against which they are to inform? No where,

unless it is in the Bank of the United States.

And, sir, is there not concealment there? And

does not concealment imply offence? A crime

is it not because there is concealment and

crime, that we hear, without any examination

into the affairs of the Bank, those men called

informers?

It does not become me to tell what their

characters are; they are known and speak for

themselves.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in another

trust, distinguished and honorable, and without

reproach, even from his enemies, is also assailed.

Sir, I cannot speak as I feel without violating the rules of this body. But the Secretary

needs not me to speak in his defense.

There is another private character attacked, that of the Government Agent, in relation to

the depositories.

Sir, it was my lot to be born almost in the

same neighborhood with him; to be instructed in

the same class, and at the same college; a

college whose sons have spread her name in

light upon the records of your capitol.

Sir, I have known that agent from the earliest

years to the ripest manhood; and I have

known him always the same, always distin-

guished for his intellectual powers, for his sin-

gleness and purity of purpose, and for unyielding

firmness in pursuing it to its accomplishment.

And, sir, he was not to be won by flattery, nor

corrupted by gold, nor over awed by power;

and hence it is that his name is connected as in

scorn with the kitchens of our country. In

these kitchens, sir, have been instructed, and

brought forward, the first and highest

names in our country. The kitchens of the

country are the abodes of industry and intel-

ligence, of honor and of power; and to associate

his name with them, is to associate it with hon-

or and with power.

It is under these peculiar circumstances try-

ing to my feelings, trying to them in all their

connexions, that a sense of duty to the State

which I in part represent, and to myself, calls

upon me to protest against these cries of alarm,

against these attacks upon private character,

and against the principles upon which this

course is pursued. Thus situated, and under

these circumstances, if I have manifested or

shall manifest more warmth and feeling than

becomes me, Senators will know where to look

for my apology.

Sir, the question returns, were the depositories

legally and constitutionally removed?

The proof of the power to remove is found

in the charter and law, which provides that the

moneys shall be deposited in the Bank, “unless

the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time

otherwise direct.” We have also the state-

ment of the Secretary that he has otherwise

directed in pursuance of that law, and for rea-

sons which he deemed satisfactory. The

President's reasons read to the Cabinet the

18th September, giving to the people the rea-

sons which induced him some months before,

to urge upon the department that step, and

those reasons given with a plainness, and open-

ness, and candor, sufficient to entitle them to

respectful and fair consideration. The result

is, that the removal was made by the officer ap-

pointed by the law; that he did so in accord-

ance with an act of Congress providing for it;

and agreeably to the charter of the Bank au-

thorising it; that the reasons are given as the

law provides they should be; and finally, that

all this was done with the approbation of the

President, and for the best interest of the coun-

try, as they judged; and the reasons of their

judgment are open to the people and to Con-

gress to judge of their sufficiency.

But, sir, the Senator who last spoke on this

question, complained of the President for giving

his reasons to the people, on the ground that

such a procedure opened a new channel of

the constitution, sanctioned by Congress, and practised upon, that is denounced oppressive, and as causing a revolution.

The power of the President to superintend and control the subordinate officers is not only denied, but also denounced as unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive. It is said, if that power is in the President, then he is the whole of the Government, the Government, then, is a simple machine enough. It is the bed of Procrustes, to cut short and lengthen its victims at pleasure,

Sir, I am for no enlarged construction of the constitution; for no accumulation of power in the government of the Union; for the augmentation in the power of the President; for none in Congress. I resist all augmentation of power by construction.

Sir, I am for the constitution as it is; I have sworn to support it as it is; not expanded by internal improvement, American system, and a money monopoly, till it sickens with repletion and sinks into its own loathed rottenness; nor on the other hand compressed until it shall be a humble suppliant to the States for the air to breathe, and being denied shall gasp and die.

The Senate then adjourned on motion of Mr. Benton.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Monday, Jan. 20. In SENATE, Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition and resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey; approving the course of the Administration as to the Public Deposites, and instructing their Delegation in Congress to sustain that cause by their votes and influence; which was read and laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster then submitted resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Boston; which were read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

These Resolves ascribe the embarrassments in the money market partly to "a spirit of speculation and overtrading," and partly to the removal of the Deposites from the U. S. Bank; state as the opinion of the meeting, that "a restoration of the National Bank to the relation in which it stood to the Government prior to the removal of the Deposites, and allowing the public moneys already in possession of the local Banks to remain there, till required by the Government," would, in a great measure, relieve the country from the embarrassments arising from a scarcity and derangement of currency, and above all, "allay that distrust, agitation and alarm, which is more difficult to overcome, and more dangerous in its tendencies, if not overcome, than the actual inconveniences and losses usually incident to an insufficient or deranged currency;"—that whatever course may be adopted by Congress, in relation to matters now in dispute between the Government and the National Bank, it is of vital importance to the great interests of the Nation, that there should be a prompt decision, so necessary for the re-establishment of that confidence throughout the whole country, which had been greatly impaired by the uncertain and unsettled state of our financial and money concerns." Further they disclaim all party or political purposes, beyond the direct object manifest on the face of them; and state "that the meeting comprises persons of all classes and professions, entertaining various and opposite opinions upon the question of rechartering the existing National Bank, or chartering a new one in lieu of it; that few of them have any pecuniary interest involved in the fate of that institution; that they have met together on this occasion, as citizens, having one common end in view, and with no other purpose or desire than to aid in the re-establishment of that credit and confidence among all classes, so essential to our present safety and our future prosperity."

Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 27. A message came from the House, informing the Senate of the decease of Hon. Joshua Cushman, member of the House of Representatives, and that in consequence of that event, the House had adjourned.

Mr. Emmons then rose in his place, and said: Mr. President,—It having pleased the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe to remove by death, the Hon. Joshua Cushman, a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Kennebec, and he having at different times, received from his fellow-citizens, distinguished testimonials of confidence and respect; and the House of Representatives, from a regard to his services and worth, having adjourned—I now move, that in concurrence with the House, as a testimonial of our respect for the deceased, the Senate now adjourn.

And the Senate forthwith adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 28. The Senate joined Messrs. Cogswell and Farnsworth to the Special Committee appointed by the House to inquire into the expediency of revising the Act to exempt certain goods and chattels from attachment and from distress for taxes.

Bill additional relative to the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, was read once and tomorrow at ten o'clock assigned.

Bill to prevent and punish injuries to boats and rafts, came up from the House amended. The Senate reconsider their vote whereby they passed said Bill to be engrossed, nonconcur with the House in the amendment proposed, and amend said Bill and pass the same to be engrossed.

Bills—to set off Penobscot from Dearborn to Belgrade; to repeal an Act incorporating the Universalist Society in Turner; to incorporate the proprietors of the Portland Hotel; additional respecting salaries of Registers

of Probate; to incorporate the town of Greenfield; to increase the Capital Stock of the Exchange Bank—passed to be enacted.

The Bill to set off a part of the town of Hallowell and annex the same to Gardiner, was taken up.

Mr. Rogers said, that in looking at the plan of the town of Hallowell, he perceived that it was of a very irregular shape, and though of a considerable extent from East to West, its width on the river was contracted. The Bill now under consideration proposed to diminish that width by taking off a considerable portion of territory, and making it more irregular. Not having been on the Committee that reported this bill, he wished to know if other reasons than those set forth in the petition had been presented to that Committee. He thought good and sufficient reasons should be given, before a portion of one town should be taken off and annexed to another. He did not think that the reasons they now had were sufficient and if none more weighty were offered, he should vote against the bill.

Mr. R. being informed that the member of the Committee who had taken the minutes, was not present, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

Petition of John Baker et. al. for an Act to remove the obstructions in Crooked River, read and referred to the Committee on Interior Fisheries.

Petition of Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, for an increase of salary, read and referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of the Delegation from Oxford County, with such as the House may join.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. Bills to incorporate the town of Cambridge; additional relative to the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

The Committee on Incorporation of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of Ira Crocker et. al. made a report asking to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. Read and accepted.

Thursday Jan. 30.

Bills—to prohibit minors from the practice of law; to incorporate the town of Marion; to incorporate the town of Stoneham, in addition to an Act entitled An Act to incorporate Falmouth Academy; additional to an Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings; to incorporate the Bucksport and Calais Stage Company; to increase the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank; were severally passed to be enacted.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on Division and alteration of Counties, reported order of notice to next Legislature on petitions of towns in county of Oxford, and also sundry petitions of several towns in County of Somerset, praying to be set off from said county, and annexed to the county of Kennebec.

Bill additional to an act to abolish Special Pleadings, came up from the House indefinitely postponed. The question was receding from former vote and concurring with the House.

Mr. Tobin said, The gentleman from Penobscot in his remarks stated that he felt no great interest in the passage of the bill. I can say to the gentleman, I feel greatly at his indifference. But he complains, that although this bill was matured by a Committee of the legal profession, yet he was sorry to find so much opposition from gentlemen who were not acquainted with the facts of that institution; that they have met together on this occasion, as citizens, having one common end in view, and with no other purpose or desire than to aid in the re-establishment of that credit and confidence among all classes, so essential to our present safety and our future prosperity."

Mr. O'Brien then introduced the following order, and it was unanimously adopted:

Ordered, That the members of this House testify their respect for the memory of the Hon. Joshua Cushman, by wearing black crepe the remainder of the session.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 29. The House concurred with the Senate in referring to the delegation from the County of Oxford the petition of Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate in that county, for increase of salary.

Bill to provide for the election of County Commissioners, was on motion of Mr. Prince of Turner, taken up and the Report of the Committee thereupon, that it ought not to pass accepted.

Mr. Dunton gave notice that he should, tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, move a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the foregoing report was accepted.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of altering the law on attachments, so that Real Estate shall not be subject to private attachment.

Bill to increase the salary of Register of Probate in Washington County, was read twice and Tuesday next assigned.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

Bills—to cede to the United States Jurisdiction, over the arsenal at Augusta; additional to act for the prevention of fire and the safe keeping of gunpowder; to incorporate the Androscoggin Bank; to incorporate the Bangor and Dexter Stage Company; severally passed to be enacted.

Resolve for the relief of Edward J. Gay; finally passed.

Appointments by the Governor and Council. John Hodgdon of Bangor, to be Land Agent vice Daniel Rose, deceased.

James W. Bradbury of Augusta, to be County Attorney for the County of Kennebec, vice Robert Goodnow, removed.

Augustine Haines of Portland, to be County Attorney for the County of Cumberland, vice George W. Pierce, resigned.

The Nullification and Bank editors affect to

be greatly surprised that Mr. Shepley should have dared to speak well of Mr. Kendall, and defend him from the wanton and malicious slanders which they have been so long and so ingeniously engaged in circulating. For this honorable defence of a personal and political friend, when unjustly assailed, Mr. S. comes in for no small share of opprobrium—and the horde of pensioned letter-writers who keep the country filled with all sorts of falsehood, scandal and ribald abuse, are making a systematic attempt to ridicule and laugh him down. Mr. Kendall has long been the object of their hatred, and to

have such high and honorable testimony borne

to his worth, by one who knows him well, fills

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This conduct of Mr. Shepley is honorable to his

ever may have been their early advantages to acquire knowledge on these subjects—he saw no objection why they should not be the judges as to the propriety of the course of practice to be pursued by those belonging to the learned professions. His objections to the law of '31 were, in short, that it destroyed the logic of law, and robbed it of its boasted ornament, (the knowledge of special pleading,) which from the days of Lord Coke to the present time, has been declared by the most learned jurists to be the key and guide to correct, certain and positive conclusions. He felt a great respect for the opinions of his friend from Waldo, (Mr. Knowlton,) and for the gentlemen from Oxford, both on account of their age and experience, and their knowledge of men and the business concerns of life—and should vote with them on the present question.

On motion of Mr. Emmons the vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and was thus decided: Yeas.—Allen, Bradbury, Brown, Cobb, Cogswell, Farnsworth, Frye, Grotton, Howard, Knowlton, Labaree, Pease, Prescott, Smith, Tobin, Williamson, 7.

The Senate thus recessed from their previous vote and concurred with the House. Adj.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 27. As soon as the House was called to order, and the Journal read, Mr. O'Brien rose in his place, and said—

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to this House, the solemn providence that has served us from a highly valued member.

The Hon. Mr. CUSHMAN, member from Winslow, died at his lodgings this morning.

His spirit has returned to him that gave it.—The place that so recently knew him here, will know him no more forever. He was one of the patriots of another generation of men—one of the patriots of the Revolution that lingered among us a little behind their contemporaries. In that eventful struggle he was among the foremost. His then youthful bosom was fearlessly bared to the bayonet of the enemy. He bears to his grave honorable scars of that service.

The voice of his fellow citizens has often called him to high and responsible places.—His public acts are not only spread before the people of this State, but before the Nation.—To public opinion, that most unerring of human tribunals, I fearlessly leave them. A respectable and intelligent portion of the community have recently affixed to his public course, the seal of their approbation, by electing him to a seat in this House. This last testimony of confidence, when about to make his exit, was sweet consolation. It cheered him till his lamp went out. He has gone down full of years, like a shock of corn fully ripe.

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head and heart, and as such it will be viewed by all candid men. He could not sit in silence and permit a friend to suffer unjust obloquy and reproach, without raising his voice in defense, and bearing testimony to the facts within his own knowledge. Had he failed to do so, he would have been unworthy of the high station with which he has been honored. [Saco Dem.

Mr. Shepley's speech has not yet reached us; but the uneasiness it gives to the opponents of the Administration, leaves no room to doubt its ability and force. The last number of the U. S. Telegraph alone, contains no less than four attempts, in as many different paragraphs, to destroy the influence it is calculated to exert. The allied presses of the Bank follow suit; and there is not one of them but has fired its ordinance or its pop-gun, as the case may be, at Mr. Shepley. All this fluttering only proves that his threats have been home threats; that he has bearded the lion in his den; and that nothing is so much dreaded at this moment, as a candid perusal, by the people, of Mr. Shepley's speech.

For the bold course Mr. S. has so fearlessly taken, he deserves, and will receive, the hearty thanks of the Democracy of Maine. His character is here known. In this State, he is above the breath of slander, and holds a place in public estimation, and exerts an influence on the public mind, founded on his superior abilities and straight-forward integrity, which few have the good fortune to attain. It is with the utmost timidity, that even the presses in the interest of the Bank, in this State, copy the attacks originated elsewhere. Any attempt to injure his reputation, or lessen the estimation in which he is held, is looked upon as an attack upon the State, and a plunder upon the common treasure of its citizens. With what indifference then must the attacks of the Telegraph and its compatriots be received? They should know that Mr. Shepley is far above their reach, and that the darts aimed at his character by his enemies, but excite the pity and contempt of his fellow citizens for those who assay to hurt them.

[Dated Age of the 28th ult.]

BLACK TONGUE.

The following recipe for the cure of this disease was obtained by the editor of the American Farmer from Mr. Tomlinson one of the stage proprietors in Baltimore. It is said to cure in 99 cases in 100. "On the commencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appears to have much buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of castor oil—if it does not operate in 16 hours, give two thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rate of 2 oz. a day; or salts two or three times a week, 1-4 lb. at a time—these may be given in a thin mush or rather slop of bran, it being the best food for the animal while diseased."

"Take half a pint of honey, one table spoonful of borax and one quart of strong sage tea, mix them well together, then take a stick and tie a soft rag on the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the more frequently the better, at least every two hours—sweet milk in the tea will do

payment in part."

[Dated Jan. 20, 1834.]

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern! ALL persons are Cautioned not to purchase a Note signed by the subscriber, dated October 3, 1833, payable to William Harlow or order, for the sum of five dollars, payable in year from date, when it was obtained, without any consideration and I am determined never to pay it.

THOMAS BRAGG.

Andover, Jan. 22, 1834.

4w25

Notice!

THE Subscriber will leave Paris on or about the first day of Feb. next. All persons indebted to him on account are requested to call and settle.—Those against whom he holds notes which have been due three months, must make immediate payment;—and those who have recently settled by note, are expected to make payment in part.

P O E T R Y.

THE BETROTHED.

'And now 't was done ;—on the lone shore were plighted Their hearts ;—the stars, their nuptial torches, shed Beauty on the beauteous, they lighted.'—*Byron.*

The mist was sleeping on the hill, The dew was on the brake, And the wild bird's scream went lone and shrill Along a quiet lake.

In the deep silence of the night, A youth and maiden stand, Where waters ripple low and light, Like music, to the strand.

There was a spell of holiness Around them, as they stood— The starry night in her gala dress, And the bright and peaceful flood ; But the pale girl shook with a silent fear, As he stood before her, there ; And his voice, like a spirit's low and clear, Went forth on the quiet air.

'Long years ago, on this same spot, I stood beside you first, And told (oh, is tale forgot ?) The love that childhood nursed ; Such love as only childhood can ; You wept and listened then, And bade me, when I grew a man, To tell the tale again.

We parted on this spot of ground, With fast, but pleasant tears ; And the busy world went on its round, With its hopes and with its fears ; And now I am a man,—mid men Of sterner mood and brow ;— Moonlight was on those waters then— Moonlight is on them now.

If then wilt plight me thy heart and hand, And live where my fathers lie, I will build thee a bower in another land, And under as blue a sky. If thou wilt buffet the waves of time, And storms of the world with me, I will find thee a home in sunny clime, Far over the western sea !

I do not promise thee gold to wear, Nor gems of price and pride ; But thou shalt wear in thy own bright hair The flower of the mountain side ; Thy place with the dames of that land shall be Mid the high and the noble of blood, And thy step on the hill be as proud and free As the bride of a chieftain's should.

I do not promise thee lighted hall, The torch, or the diamond's glare ; You must say farewell to the midnight ball, When you tread on the wild heaths there ; But you shall see from your bower, afar, The lake as it sleeps in light ; And the tranquil rays of the evening star, As it rests on the waves by night.

I do not promise thee page to wait, Nor maiden to bend the knee ; I do not promise thee robe of state, Nor gilded canopy ; I may not lead thee to lordly dome, Where pride and proud ones be ; But I'll share with thee, in my fathers home, What my fathers have shared with me.

I give thee primrose that childhood gave In its first and fervent love— To share one dwelling, on land or wave, And one guiding star above ; One bliss,—one pain,—one hope,—one fear,— One altar, and one God ! One trust hereafter—and one here ; One grave, and one green sod !

The tale is told—his lips are mute, And bent to earth his brow ; One tear of hers has stained his lute ; How beat his pulses now ! Tell me, sweet cousin, if you know, When maiden's cheek grows pale, And when her tears begin to flow, How answers she such tale !

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

(F) In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the Friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

J O B W O R K,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
O F F I C E

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